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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/888,365	06/22/2001	Stephen DeOrnelas	TEGL-01092US1	8894
23910	7590	09/09/2004	EXAMINER	
FLIESLER MEYER, LLP FOUR EMBARCADERO CENTER SUITE 400 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111				ALEJANDRO MULERO, LUZ L
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		1763		

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	S.C.
	09/888,365	DEORNELLAS ET AL.	
	Examiner Luz L. Alejandro	Art Unit 1763	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 14,15,19,56,59-61,65 and 66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 14,15,19,56,59-61,65 and 66 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.   |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/26/04 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 66-line 2, it is not clear what applicant is trying to claim by the phrase "heating the heater".

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 56 and 59-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Collins et al., U.S. Patent 5,556,501.

Collins et al. shows the invention as claimed including a method of operating an etch reactor which comprises a reactor chamber 16B, an upper electrode 17T/17S with power applied thereto from a RF source 40, at least one side electrode 12, a first heater 96 that heats said upper electrode, and a second heater 92 that heats said at least one side electrode (see fig. 1 and col. 7-lines 45-50), and gas inlets and outlets, the method comprising: introducing process gas into said chamber 16B, and heating the upper electrode with said first heater to a temperature such that any material resulting from the reaction deposited on the surface of the upper electrode forms a stable film comprising halogen elements (see fig. 1 and its description), and heating the at least one side electrode with the second heater. For a complete description see fig. 1 and its description and col. 21-line 43 to col. 22-line 43.

With respect to claims 60-61, note that inherently any gas collected on the upper surface will desorb or boil off from the surface as a result of heating of these surfaces.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imai et al., WO 97/27622.

Imai et al. shows the invention substantially as claimed including a method of operating an etch reactor which comprises a reactor chamber 7, an upper electrode 5, a heater 11 that heats said upper electrode, and gas inlets and outlets comprising: introducing process gas into said chamber 7, and heating the upper electrode with said heater 11 to a temperature such that any material resulting from the reaction deposited on the surface of the upper electrode forms a stable film comprising halogen elements (see fig. 1 and abstract).

Imai et al. fails to expressly disclose heating the upper electrode to a temperature of about 300 Celsius to about 500 Celsius. However, a *prima facie* case of obviousness still exists because generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is

evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imai et al., WO 97/27622 in view of DeOrnellas et al., WO 99/25568.

Imai et al. is applied as above but fails to expressly disclose a platinum etch method or where oxygen and chlorine are present in the reactor and heating the upper electrode causes deposits of oxygen and chlorine to de-absorb from the upper electrode in order to leave mostly platinum deposited on the surface. DeOrnellas et al. discloses where platinum or other materials are etched in a chlorine gas and oxygen is inherently present in the chamber (see page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 17). In view of this disclosure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the process of Imai et al. so as to perform the platinum etching process of DeOrnellas et al. because this would be a suitable method, for example, to reduce the platinum deposits that can form on the wafer.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imai et al., WO 97/27622 in view of Keizo, JP 07-130712A.

Imai et al. is applied as above but fails to expressly disclose a platinum etch method or where oxygen and chlorine are present in the reactor and heating the upper

electrode causes deposits of oxygen and chlorine to de-absorb from the upper electrode in order to leave mostly platinum deposited on the surface. Keizo discloses performing plasma etching of platinum using a chloride containing gas (see abstract). In view of this disclosure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the process of Imai et al. so as to perform the platinum etching process of Keizo because this would be a suitable method, for example, to reduce the platinum deposits that can form on the wafer.

Claims 56, 59-61 and 65-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imai et al., WO 97/27622 in view of Collins et al., U.S. Patent 5,556,501.

Imai et al. is applied as above but fails to expressly disclose providing power to the upper electrode and a three electrode structure with a side electrode which is heated by a second heater. Collins et al. discloses an upper electrode 17S with power applied thereto from a RF source 40 and heated by a first heater 96 and an alternative embodiment in which a three electrode structure has a side electrode formed from the walls, wherein the side electrode is heated by a second heater 92 (see fig. 1 and its description, and col. 21-line 43 to col. 22-line 43). Therefore, in view of this disclosure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the process of Imai et al. so as to provide power to the upper electrode, use a three electrode structure and heating the side electrode with a second heater, as disclosed by Collins et al. because providing power to the upper electrode

allows for the flexibility of both inductive and capacitive coupling during the etching process, the three electrode process allows for additional process control and enhancement and heating the side walls provides controllability of the temperature and of the process (see col. 21-lines 44-46).

With respect to claims 60-61, note that inherently any gas collected on the upper surface will desorb or boil off from the surface as a result of heating of these surfaces.

Regarding claims 65-66, Imai et al. fails to expressly disclose heating the side electrode to a temperature of between about 300 Celsius to about 500 Celsius. However, a *prima facie* case of obviousness still exists because generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature is critical. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Claims 14-15 and 65-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al., U.S. Patent 5,556,501.

Collins et al. is applied as above but fails to expressly disclose heating the upper electrode or the side electrode to a temperature of about 300 Celsius to about 500 Celsius. However, a *prima facie* case of obviousness still exists because generally, differences in concentration or temperature will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such

concentration or temperature is critical. “[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation.” In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al., U.S. Patent 5,556,501 in view of DeOrnellas et al., WO 99/25568.

Collins et al. is applied as above but fails to expressly disclose a platinum etch method or where oxygen and chlorine are present in the reactor and heating the upper electrode causes deposits of oxygen and chlorine to de-absorb from the upper electrode in order to leave mostly platinum deposited on the surface. However, it should be noted that Collins et al. discloses that the apparatus of fig. 1 can be used to etch a variety of materials including etching metals (see col. 6-line 28). DeOrnellas et al. discloses a similar three electrode configuration as in Collins et al. (see fig. 7) where platinum or other materials are etched in a chlorine gas and oxygen is inherently present in the chamber (see page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 17). In view of this disclosure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the process of Collins et al. so as to performing the platinum etching process of DeOrnellas et al. because this would be a suitable method, for example, to reduce the platinum deposits that can form on the wafer.

Claim 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al., U.S. Patent 5,556,501 in view of Keizo, JP 07-130712A.

Collins et al. is applied as above but fails to expressly disclose a platinum etch method or where oxygen and chlorine are present in the reactor and heating the upper electrode causes deposits of oxygen and chlorine to de-absorb from the upper electrode in order to leave mostly platinum deposited on the surface. However, it should be noted that Collins et al. discloses that the apparatus of fig. 1 can be used to etch a variety of materials including etching metals (see col. 6-line 28). Keizo discloses performing plasma etching of platinum using a chloride containing gas (see abstract). Furthermore, note that inherently oxygen will be present in the chamber. In view of this disclosure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the process of Collins et al. so as to performing the platinum etching process of Keizo et al. because this would be a suitable method, for example, to reduce the platinum deposits that can form on the wafer.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 5/26/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that Collins fails to disclose a second heater provided in the side electrode. However, this is not the case because the second heater 92 comprises a structure for flowing a fluid 93 through the side electrode 12 (see fig. 1).

Furthermore, note that Collins discloses the side wall 12 can be an electrode (see col. 21-lines 44-50).

With respect to the rejection of claim 14, applicant argues that the temperature range in claim 14 is not merely routine optimization but is a critical temperature range. However, the criticality of this temperature range is not commensurate in scope with the claim. Furthermore, the criticality of the temperature range has not been shown through secondary evidence such as affidavits or declarations alleging unexpected results and therefore the rejections over Imai and Collins are maintained. Moreover, some of the claims do not disclose a platinum etch method and therefore the claims are not commensurate in scope with the alleged unexpected results (see MPEP 716).

Concerning the rejection of claim 19 using Collins or Imai in view of DeOrneallas, and Collins or Imai in view of Keizo one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Luz L. Alejandro whose telephone number is 571-272-1430. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:30 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory L. Mills can be reached on 571-272-1439. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Luz L. Alejandro  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1763

September 4, 2004